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1965

MULTIPLE USE

IN ACTION

1965 IN REVIEW

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE/NORTHERN REGION
MISSOULA, MONTANA

FOREST SERVICE NORTHERN REGION

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State and Private Forestry	Emil H. Juntunen
Timber Management	Robert H. Cron
Watershed and Multiple Use	Norman R. Tripp

NATIONAL FORESTS	HEADQUARTERS
Beaverhead	Skihi St. & Highway No. 41, Dillon, Montana
Bitterroot	316 North Third Street, Hamilton, Montana
Custer	1015 Broadwater, Billings, Montana
Deerlodge	107 East Granite, Butte, Montana
Flathead	290 North Main, Kalispell, Montana
Gallatin	Federal Building, Bozeman, Montana
Helena	616 Helena Avenue, Helena, Montana
Kootenai	416 Mineral Avenue, Libby, Montana
Lewis and Clark	Federal Building, Great Falls, Montana
Lolo	Russell and Benton, Missoula, Montana
Clearwater	P. O. Box 752, Orofino, Idaho
Coeur d'Alene	218 North 23rd, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Kaniksu	P. O. Box 671, Sandpoint, Idaho
Nezperce	Mill and Main Street, Grangeville, Idaho
St. Joe	636 College Avenue, St. Maries, Idaho
Colville	Federal Building, Colville, Washington

Agriculture/Defense Printing Service/Ogden, Utah

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTHERN REGION

FEDERAL BUILDING
MISSOULA, MONTANA

"Multiple Use in Action" is a brief, pictorial sampling of activities involved in the management and administration of the 27 million acres of public land in the 16 National Forests and National Grasslands of the Northern Region. The booklet does not detail all the activities, developments, and changes during the past year. It presents only a general summary of the work in these National Forest units.

When the Forest Service was established 61 years ago, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson instructed the first Chief of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot, on February 1, 1905:

> In the administration of the forest reserves, it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies... you will see to it that the water, wood, and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used... local questions will be decided upon local grounds... and where conflicting interests must be reconciled, the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run.

Out of this has grown a rich Forest Service heritage of multiple use sustained-yield resource management in the public interest. National Forests today mean many things to many people. A growing population and industrial expansion are placing greater demands on the Forest Service. Only effective and efficient management will attain this goal.

Activation of five Job Corps Conservation Centers in the Region this year marked a new venture and responsibility for the Forest Service. Damage from the June 1964 floods introduced added repair work in 1965.

If you have any questions, suggestions, or comments, I'd be pleased to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Neal M. Rahm

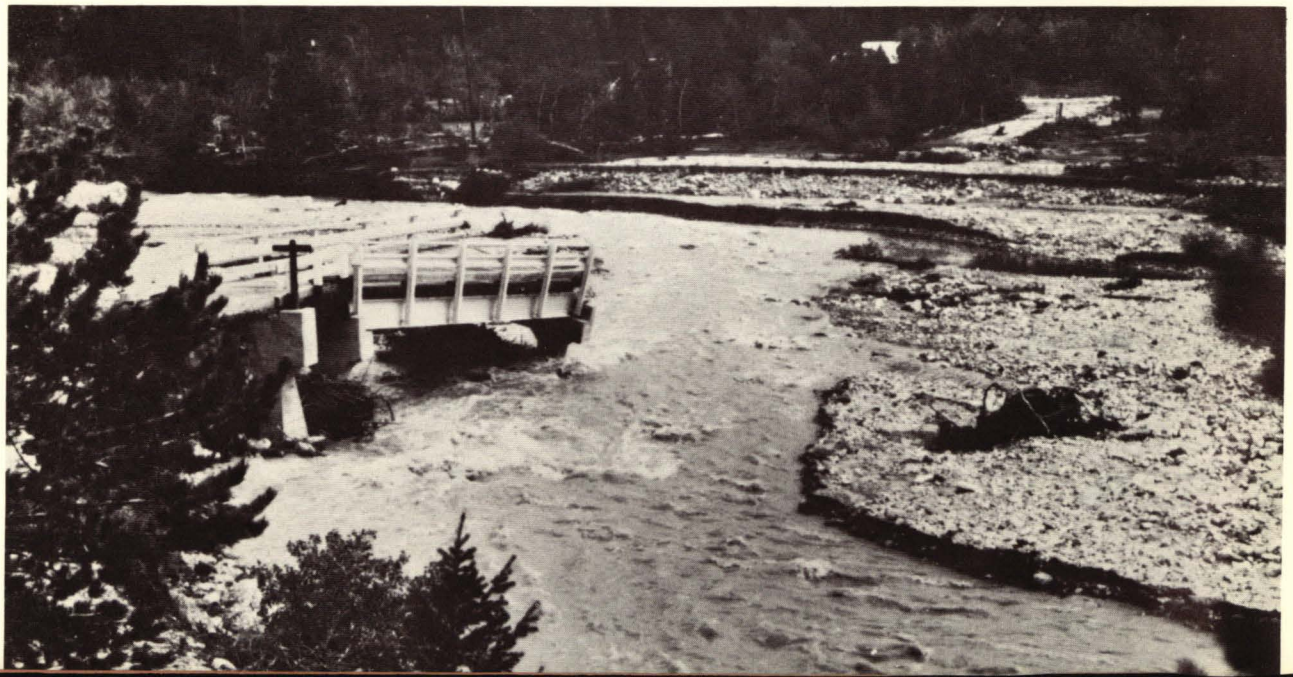
NEAL M. RAHM
Regional Forester

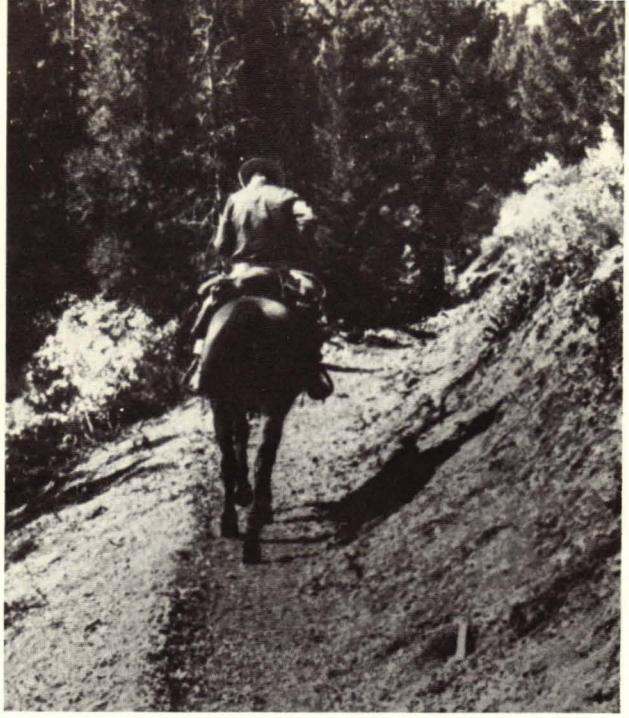
Engineering

MULTIPLE USE MANAGERS must have access to land, buildings in which to work and live, maps as planning tools, and equipment to reach management areas.

Engineering activities centered in two areas in 1965. June 1964 and January 1965 floods did millions of dollars of damage to the National Forest transportation system. Restoration and repair got underway in 1965; some projects were completed during the year. Several Montana consulting engineering firms did the planning and design work for the repair of the flood-damaged roads, bridges, and airports. The Northern Region activated five Job Corps Conservation Centers during the year.

Flooding Teton River waters washed out this bridge in the Lewis & Clark National Forest.



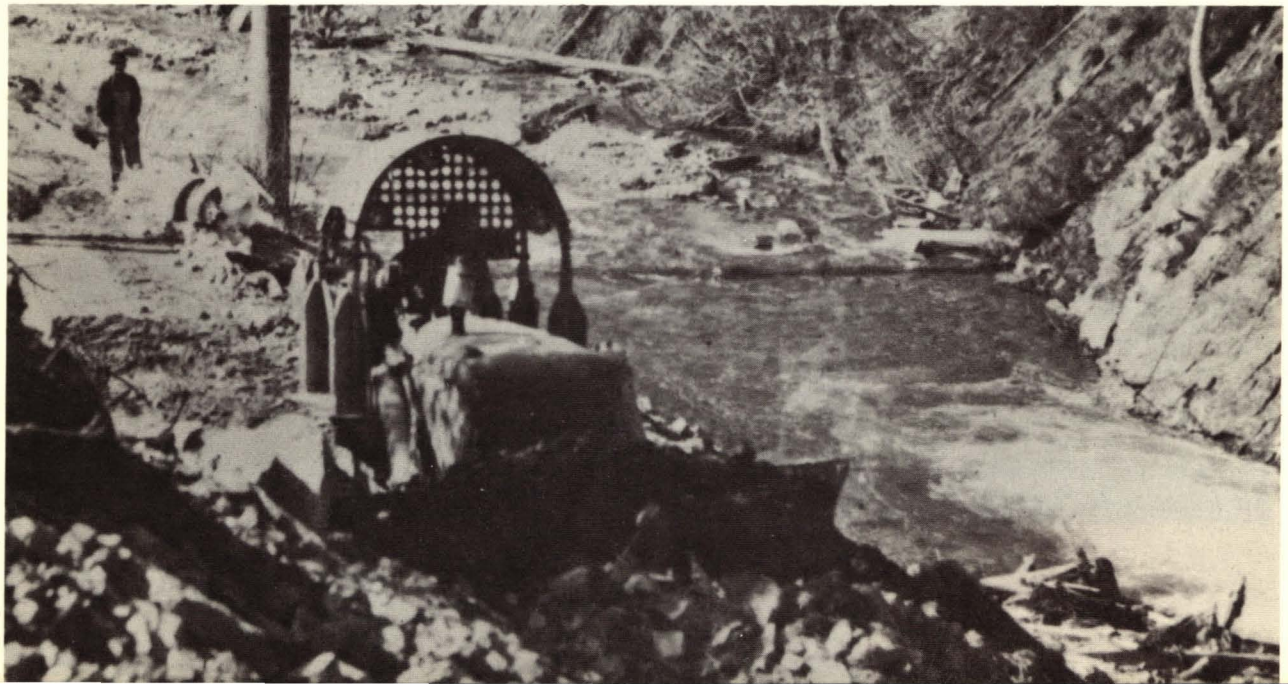


Because of flood damage, this Lewis & Clark National Forest trail had to be rerouted and rebuilt.

Three of the Centers are at former U. S. Air Force Radar Stations. They required substantial remodeling. Two of the Centers were designed and constructed in line with criteria established by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

While flood damage repair work and the Job Corps program were major engineering efforts, regular activities continued during the year. Contracts were let for construction of a Visitor Information Center at Earthquake Lake and the Interagency Fire Control Center at West Yellowstone. The Fire Control Center is a joint project with the U. S. Department of Interior's Indian Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management.

Emergency repairs on the flood-damaged Oser Creek Road in the Clearwater National Forest.



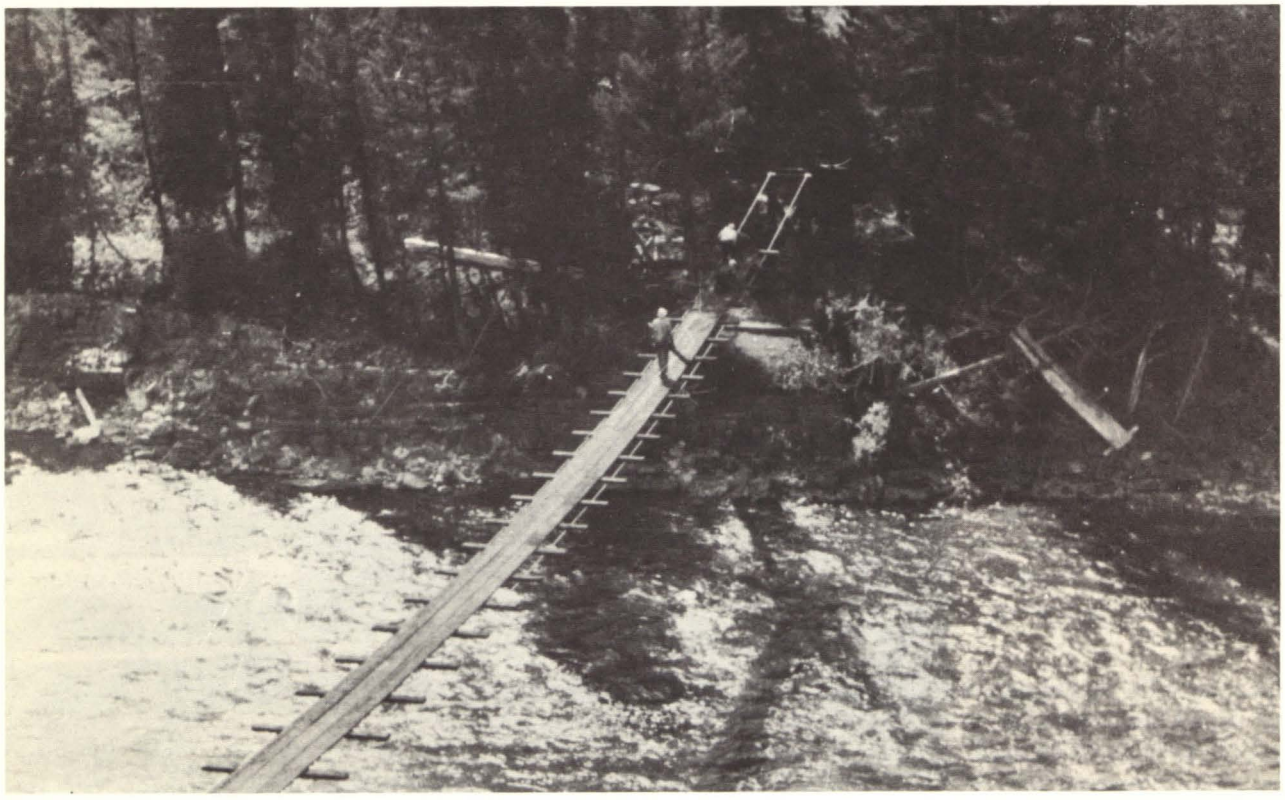
Benchmark airfield, just outside the Bob Marshall Wilderness in the Lewis & Clark National Forest, was cooperatively financed by the Montana Aeronautical Commission, Federal Aviation Agency, and the Forest Service. It replaces a nearby airfield that was washed out by flood waters.

Office-dispensary building at Trapper Creek Job Corps Conservation Center in the Bitterroot National Forest.

Interior of the training building at the Cottonwood Job Corps Conservation Center, Nezperce National Forest. This Center was formerly an Air Force radar station.

Many fire lookout towers built in the 1930's now must be replaced. A new 53-foot Jack Mountain Lookout tower, with a 15-foot by 15-foot cabin, was built this year on the Deerlodge National Forest.

South Fork of the Flathead River washed out the foot trail bridge at Spotted Bear Ranger Station in the Flathead National Forest in the June 1964 flood. It was replaced with a 256-foot long, treated timber suspension bridge.



New residence at the Fort Howes Ranger Station in the Custer National Forest. Scoria rock, a light-weight aggregate native to the area, was used to provide an attractive roof that will withstand the heavy hailstorms common in the area.

A new barracks at the Priest Lake Ranger Station, in the Kaniksu National Forest, provides added facilities for work crews.

Making a timber inventory, Yaak District in the Kootenai National Forest.

Timber Management

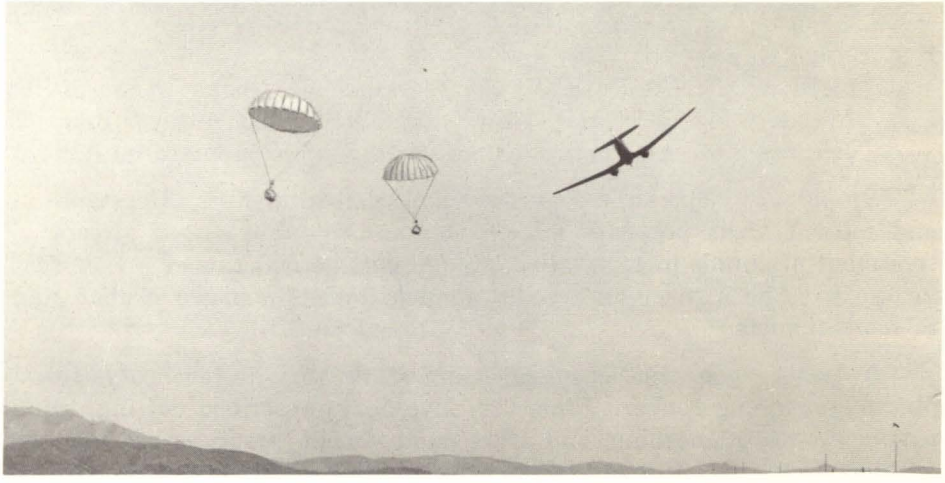
TIMBER MANAGEMENT is integrated with management of all National Forest resources: water, wood, recreation, wildlife, and forage. It involves more than planting trees and harvesting timber. Timber management is a keystone of multiple use management.

Proper logging practices preserve soil and watersheds. Reestablishment of timber on harvested and burned areas prevents soil erosion and promotes clear streams. Thinning and intermediate treatment of stands increases the value of commercial timber areas. Such treatment provides forage for big game and cover for smaller animals. Well managed timber stands present a welcome view to recreationists.

National Forest timber management starts with an inventory of timber stands and all areas capable of producing timber. From this inventory prescribed cutting, thinning, reforestation, brush removal, prescribed burning, and other management practices are planned. Mature stands of timber are offered for sale through competitive bidding. Timber is harvested by private logging companies.

Harvesting timber, Coram District in the Flathead National Forest.

Students from Libby, Montana schools planting a new crop of trees in the McMillan Flat area of the Kootenai National Forest.



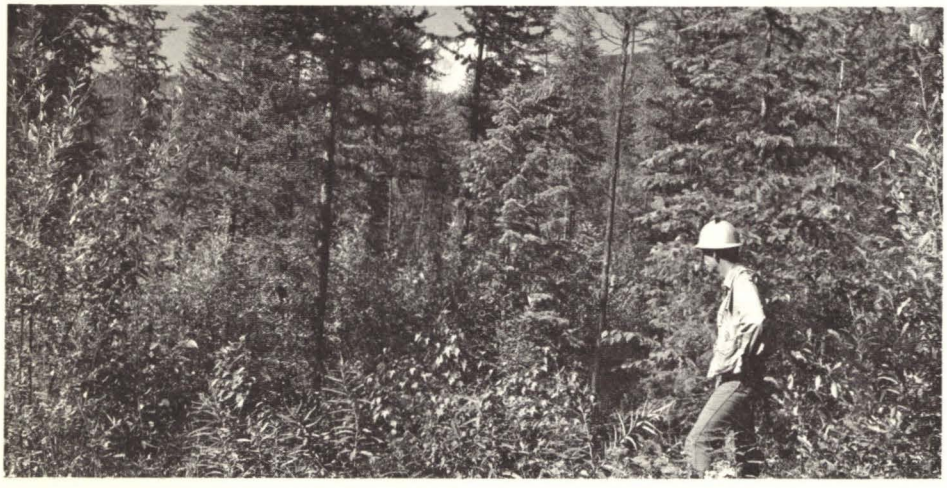
Delivery of nursery tree planting stock to planting crews on Cook Mountain in the Clearwater National Forest.

New timber stands must be reestablished on areas denuded by fire, insects, disease, or timber harvests. These areas are planted naturally by seeds falling from seed trees in the area. Artificial seeding is by hand or from helicopters. But much of the reforestation is done by planting young seedlings, grown in Forest Service nurseries at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho and Haugan, Montana.

Once new timber stands are established, constant care is required to promote full production of quality timber. This care includes rodent control (against porcupines, mice, pocket gophers) and protection from fire, disease and insects. Weeding out undesirable growth, thinning and pruning are all part of achieving maximum production. Tree crops require management and protection very much like corn, wheat, or any other farm crop. The big difference is that while farm crops are harvested each year, it takes as much as a century to produce a mature crop of trees.

In 1965, an all-time-record high 1,526,603,460 board feet of timber was harvested in the 16 National Forests of the Northern Region. This timber harvest brought $13,132,010.94 in more than 2,700 timber sales.

A young timber stand in the Trout Lake area, Flathead National Forest.

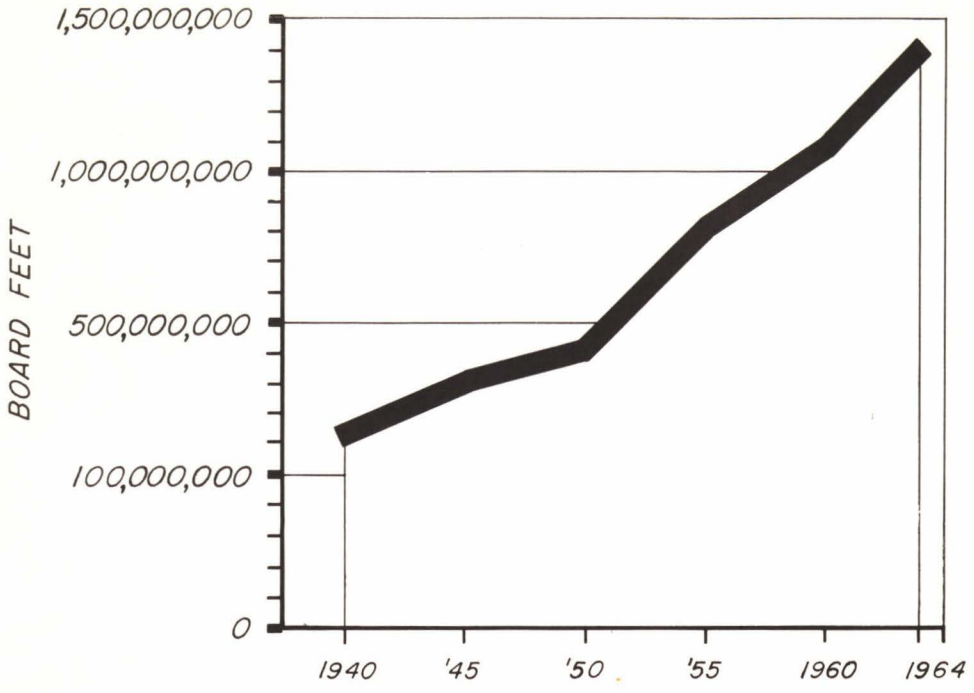


A young stand of larch and spruce, three years after the stand was thinned. The stand is in the Murray Creek area of the Flathead National Forest. The undergrowth in this stand protects the watershed, provides cover for game birds and forage and for big game and helps keep the streams clear.

This young timber stand, in the Cuban Hill Plantation, Kaniksu National Forest, is approaching maturity. Some trees of commercial value will soon be cut in an intermediate cutting. The best and most vigorous trees will be left until the final harvest.

A stand of mature trees in the Bear Paw area of the Kaniksu National Forest. In a few years these trees will be harvested. Through proper management this stand has and will produce the optimum quality and maximum quantity of timber. Once this stand is harvested, the timber management story starts all over again.

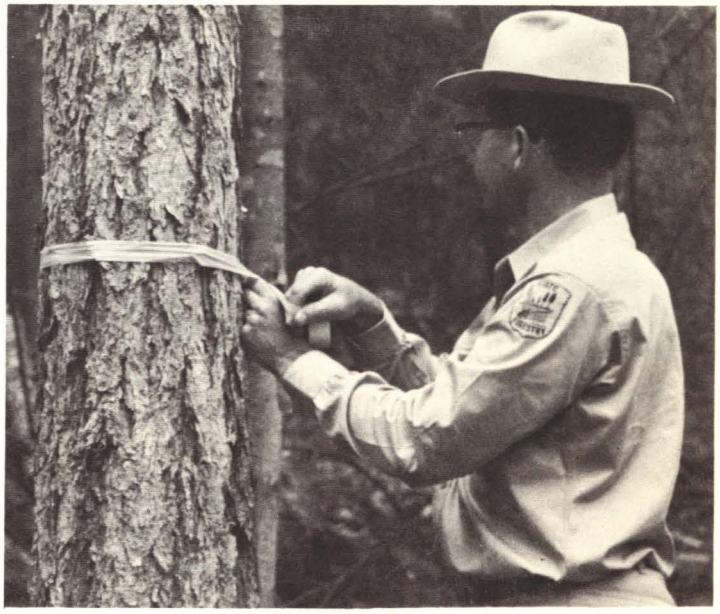
ANNUAL TIMBER HARVEST / Northern Region National Forests



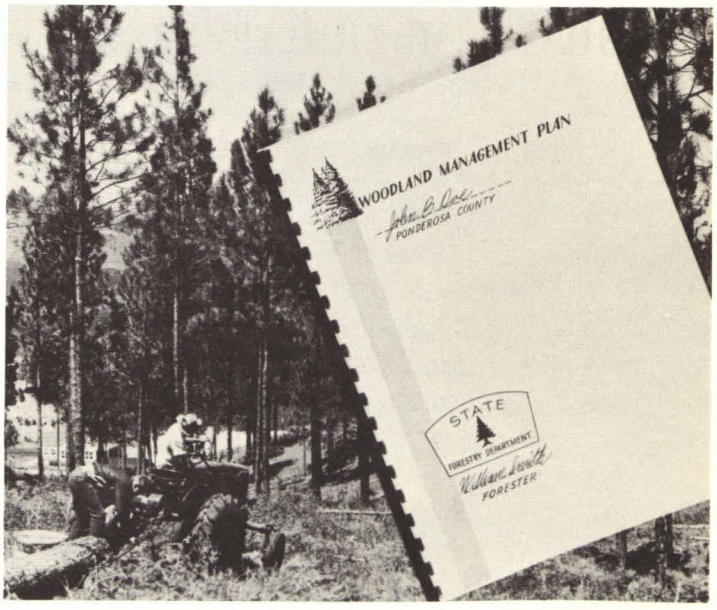
ANNUAL TIMBER HARVEST / Northern Region National Forests

	Volume in Board Feet		Volume in Board Feet		Volume in Board Feet
1939	115,439,000	1948	410,889,000	1957	752,136,000
1940	155,832,000	1949	332,572,000	1958	813,705,020
1941	135,317,000	1950	326,136,000	1959	1,017,295,000
1942	177,050,000	1951	442,964,000	1960	968,973,020
1943	220,732,000	1952	556,517,000	1961	1,074,976,400
1944	320,058,000	1953	658,970,000	1962	1,167,873,160
1945	259,145,000	1954	740,979,000	1963	1,442,362,370
1946	312,989,000	1955	969,569,000	1964	1,368,736,020
1947	394,786,000	1956	959,277,000		

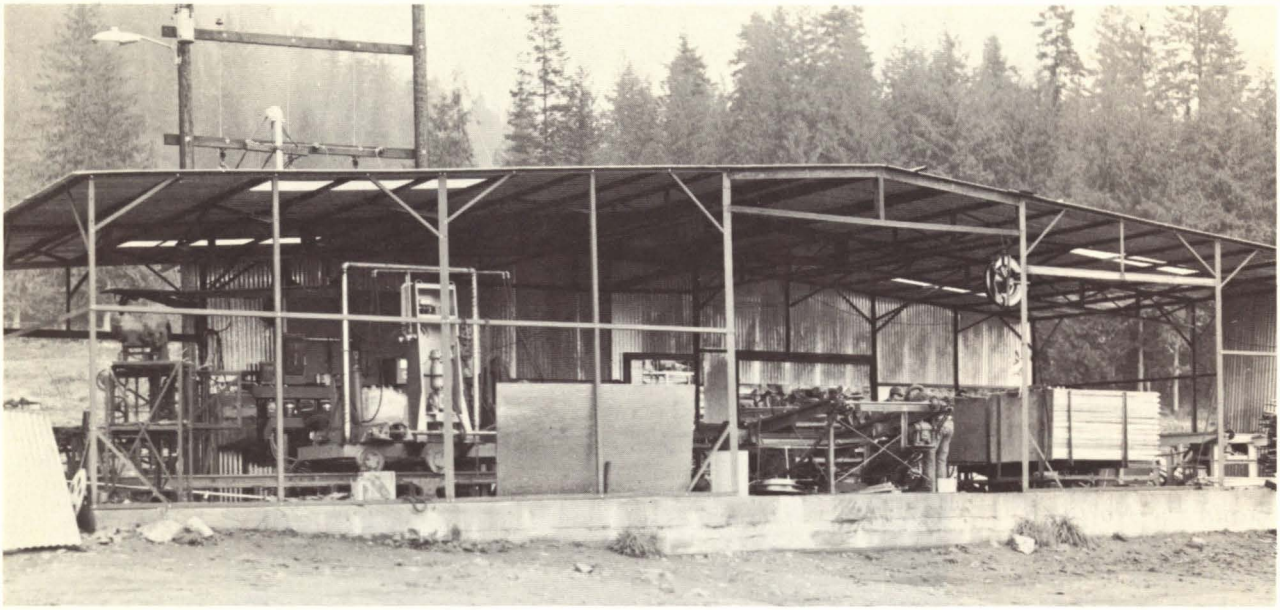
State and Private Forestry



A State forester assists a landowner select trees for harvest. This year, in Montana and northern Idaho, State foresters provided assistance to 1,143 woodland owners in managing resources on approximately 64,000 acres.

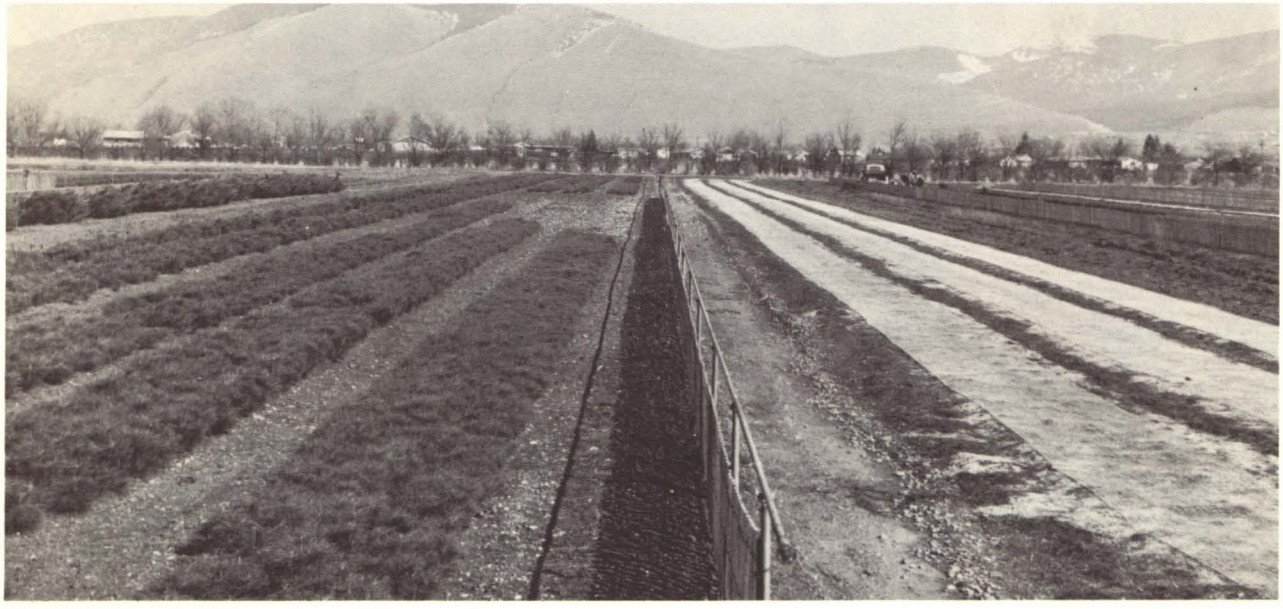


Foresters with the Idaho and Montana State Forestry departments are helping private land owners achieve more efficient and profitable timber management. Under the Cooperative Forest Management Act, State foresters help land owners develop woodland management plans, provide technical guidance and assist forest products processors.



Forest Service personnel cooperate with various other U.S. Dept. of Agriculture agencies in providing Rural Areas Development assistance. This new cedar manufacturing plant, in north Idaho, resulted from coordinated RAD efforts.

There are approximately 990,000 acres of non-Federal lands in need of reforestation in this Region. Technical and financial assistance is provided State forestry departments in growing planting stock for non-Federal lands. Montana's State forestry department produces over 1,000,000 trees each year at this nursery in Missoula.



Within the Northern Region, State forestry departments of Idaho, Washington, and Montana provide fire protection to more than 17 million acres.

More than 600 Forest Service employees in this Region have been trained in Civil Defense Personal Survival, Civil Defense Medical Self-Help, as fallout shelter managers and radiological monitor instructors. Thirty-six monitor instructors have trained 455 other employees for radiological monitoring.

Dwarfmistletoe causes severe growth losses and mortality in western conifers. The parasitic plant (inset) can be effectively controlled by cutting down the infected trees. A control project is currently in progress on about 25,000 acres in Sleeping Child Burn area in the Bitterroot National Forest.

Parasitic wasps are freed in caged trees infested with larch casebearer. These wasps (note inset) are being propogated for use in biological control of the casebearer which has infested more than two million acres of larch in this Region.

Personnel Management

THIS WAS A YEAR of self study. To better utilize manpower in achieving a leaner, more efficient and more productive Forest Service, each organization was studied, position by position. Management improvement ideas were solicited from all corners of the Region.

Added emphasis was placed on equal opportunity, regardless of race, creed, color or sex. Quality eligibles were sought and advised of employment opportunities. This searching and advising included the physically handicapped and mentally retarded.

Assistance was extended to the economically disadvantaged through the Job Corps and other youth opportunity programs.

Employees received purposeful training at sessions such as this planning meeting. A total of 360 employees participated in 2,020 man days of management training. Results: broader horizons that are essential to resource management in a changing world.

Quality recruitment is the lifeblood of any organization. The Northern Region recruits directly at ten colleges and universities. Through other contacts candidates are recruited at 30 more colleges and universities. Approximately 100 college graduates are hired each year in disciplines ranging from business administration, to mathematics, engineering and forestry.

Appropriate safety equipment is demonstrated by a trencher operator. Attention to protective equipment, training, leadership and safety attitudes last year reduced employee injuries by 50, compared with injuries experienced the previous year.

In dollars this represents a $30,000 saving. Compared to the number of injuries experienced in 1963, employee injuries were reduced to 242 this year, saving more than $250,000 over the two-year period.

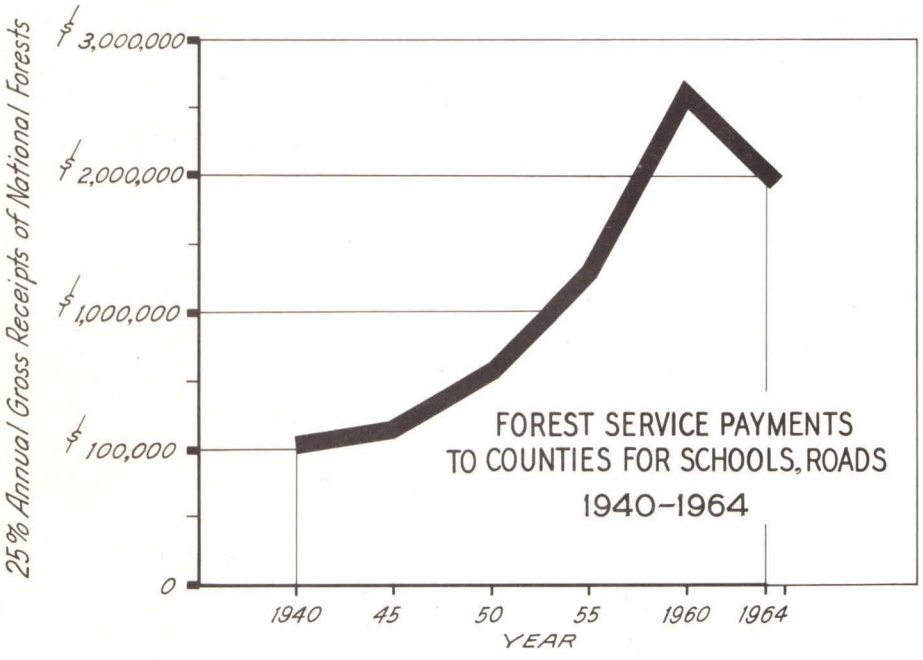
Forest Service trade, crafts and laboring groups' pay scales are based on prevailing local rates in private industry. A Forest Service representative (left) is seen here as he makes a survey in private industry to determine comparability of wage scales. Blue-collar workers are paid approximately $6,000,000 annually in the Northern Region. Pay rates for white-collar workers is set by Congress.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Management Data Service Center at New Orleans processes payroll and personnel actions for Forest Service employees. Management decisions are now being made on the basis of data provided by the Center's electronic equipment. High-speed computers are now an essential facet in modern personnel management.

Fiscal Control

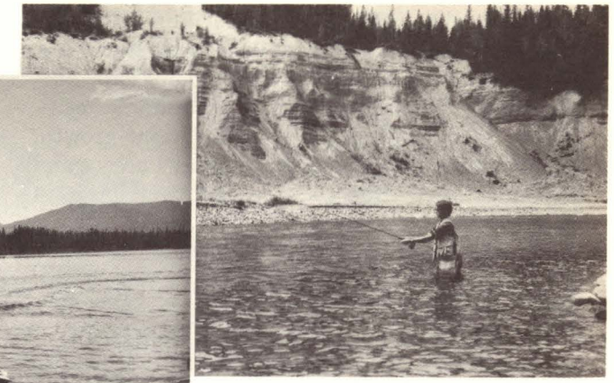
Lumber manufacturing costs are reflected in the appraised values the Forest Service places on National Forest timber when it is offered for sale. This Forest Service accountant is collecting lumber manufacturing cost information from a lumber company executive.

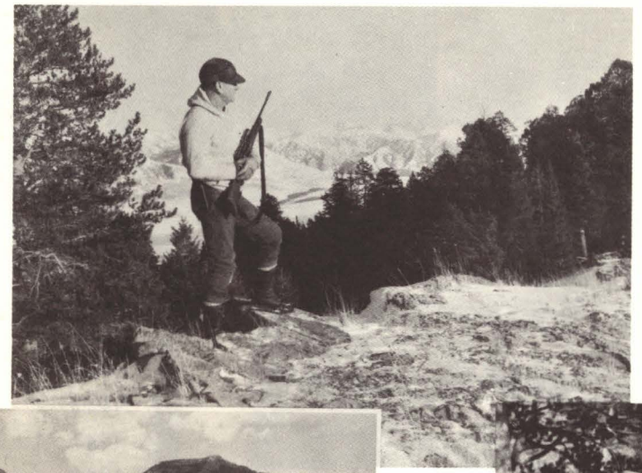
Northern Region National Forests Payments to Counties for Schools, Roads

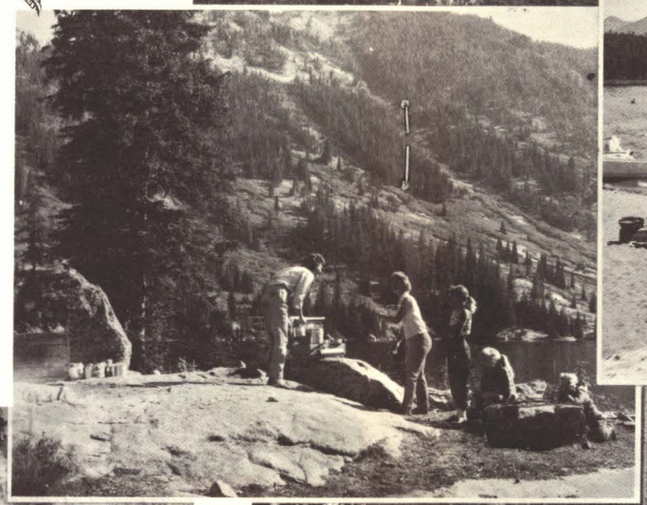


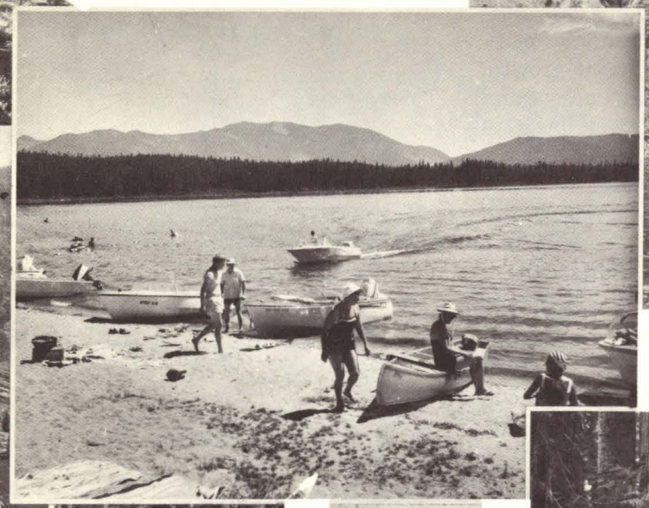
1940	$ 178,517.26
1941	176,971.08
1942	163,269.49
1943	197,272.88
1944	298,039.64
1945	292,360.32
1946	267,157.54
1947	392,829.18
1948	402,093.36
1949	535,102.60
1950	556,674.13
1951	931,583.88
1952	1,144,199.61
1953	1,336,327.74
1954	1,240,874.88
1955	1,355,861.02
1956	2,127,013.97
1957	2,227,405.08
1958	1,537,540.61
1959	1,771,356.88
1960	2,616,051.50
1961	1,221,442.99
1962	1,676,675.49
1963	1,795,691.73
1964	1,964,603.69

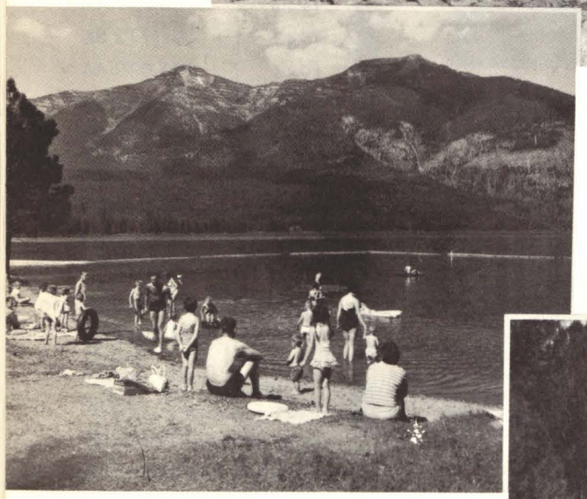
Recreation and Lands

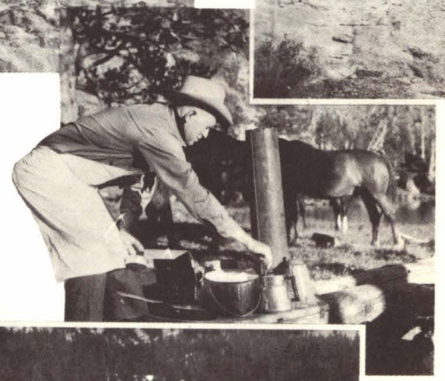


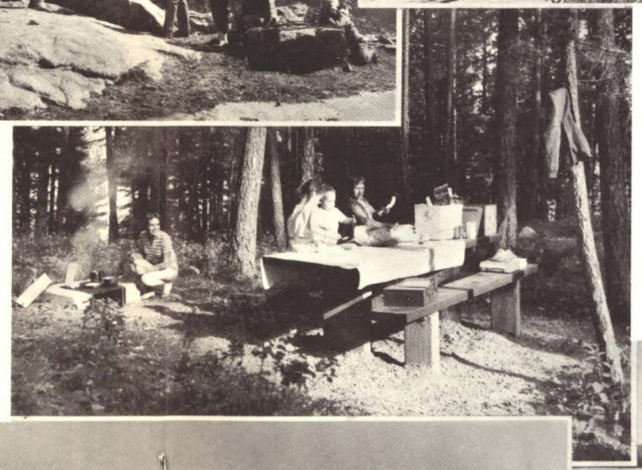


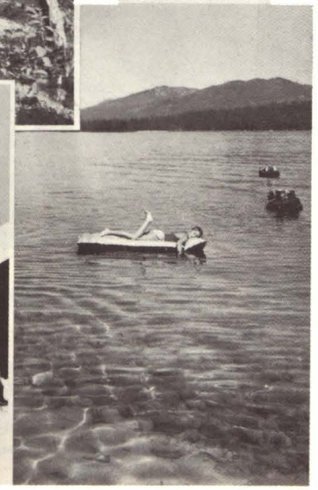










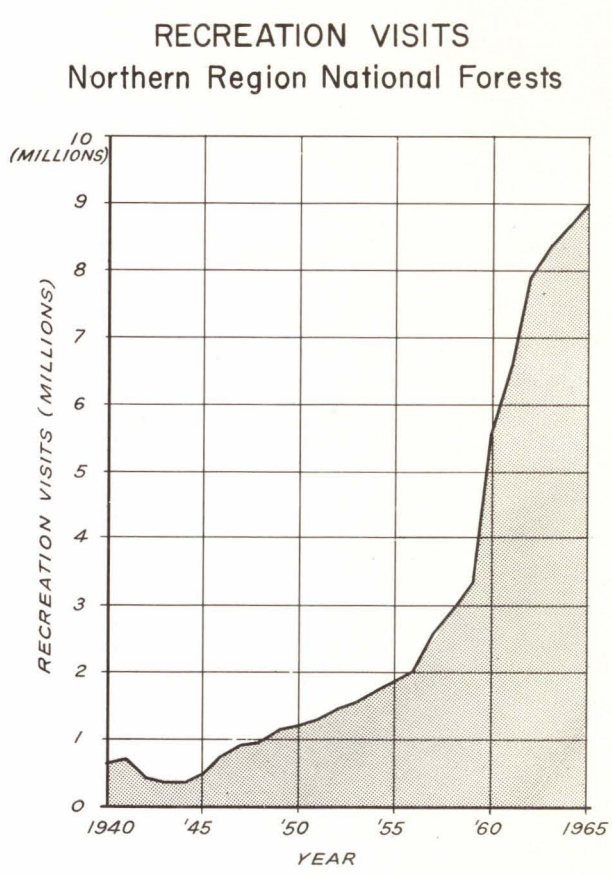


National Forest recreation is more than a picnic table. It is boating and swimming at a clear mountain lake. It is skiing through new powder snow. It is a wilderness hike; hunting on a frosty fall day. It is dropping an artificial fly on a quiet mountain stream.
Forest managers, in the intensive and effective management of all resources, must be sensitive to recreational trends to provide a variety of recreational opportunities.

Recreation visits to National Forests of the Northern Region climbed from a postwar low of under one million to nine million visits during 1965. Increasing interest in outdoor recreation, more leisure time, population growth, greater accessibility of the National Forests and expanded recreation facilities all contribute to this spectacular increase.

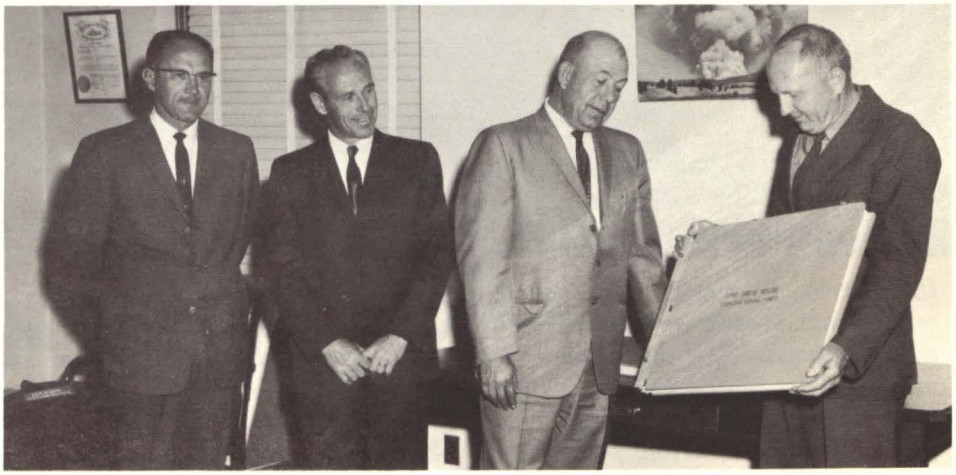
Recreation Visits
Northern Region National Forests

1940	673,003	1953	1,557,700
1941	710,408	1954	1,724,800
1942	422,200	1955	1,862,800
1943	359,100	1956	2,032,000
1944	359,100	1957	2,583,100
1945	454,200	1958	2,979,000
1946	754,900	1959	3,320,350
1947	924,500	1960	5,580,000
1948	972,600	1961	6,507,700
1949	1,125,600	1962	7,907,700
1950	1,195,700	1963	8,381,300
1951	1,306,100	1964	8,699,100
1952	1,485,700	1965	9,000,000



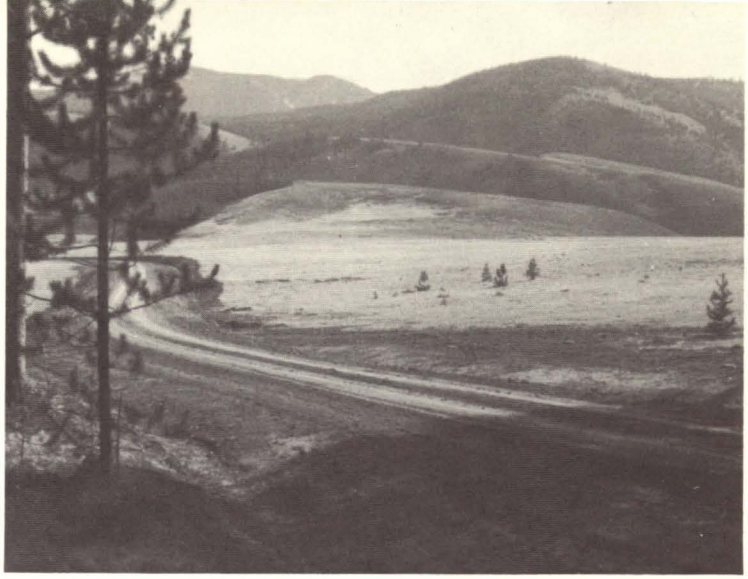
Unauthorized occupancy has been terminated on many invalid mining claims in the National Forests. Some sites are converted to other uses, such as the public campground shown in the lower picture above. The top picture, taken in 1958, shows mining claim occupancy on an unpatented mining claim in the Gallatin National Forest. After the claim was declared null and void, the structures were removed and a public campground constructed in 1965 on the site of the invalid mining claim. The white arrow points to the same tree in both photographs.

Public land survey corners control land ownership boundaries. This year approximately 1,615 badly deteriorated land survey corners — like the one below — were remonumented. The posts were replaced with a metal pipe, a brass cap and newly-blazed bearing trees.

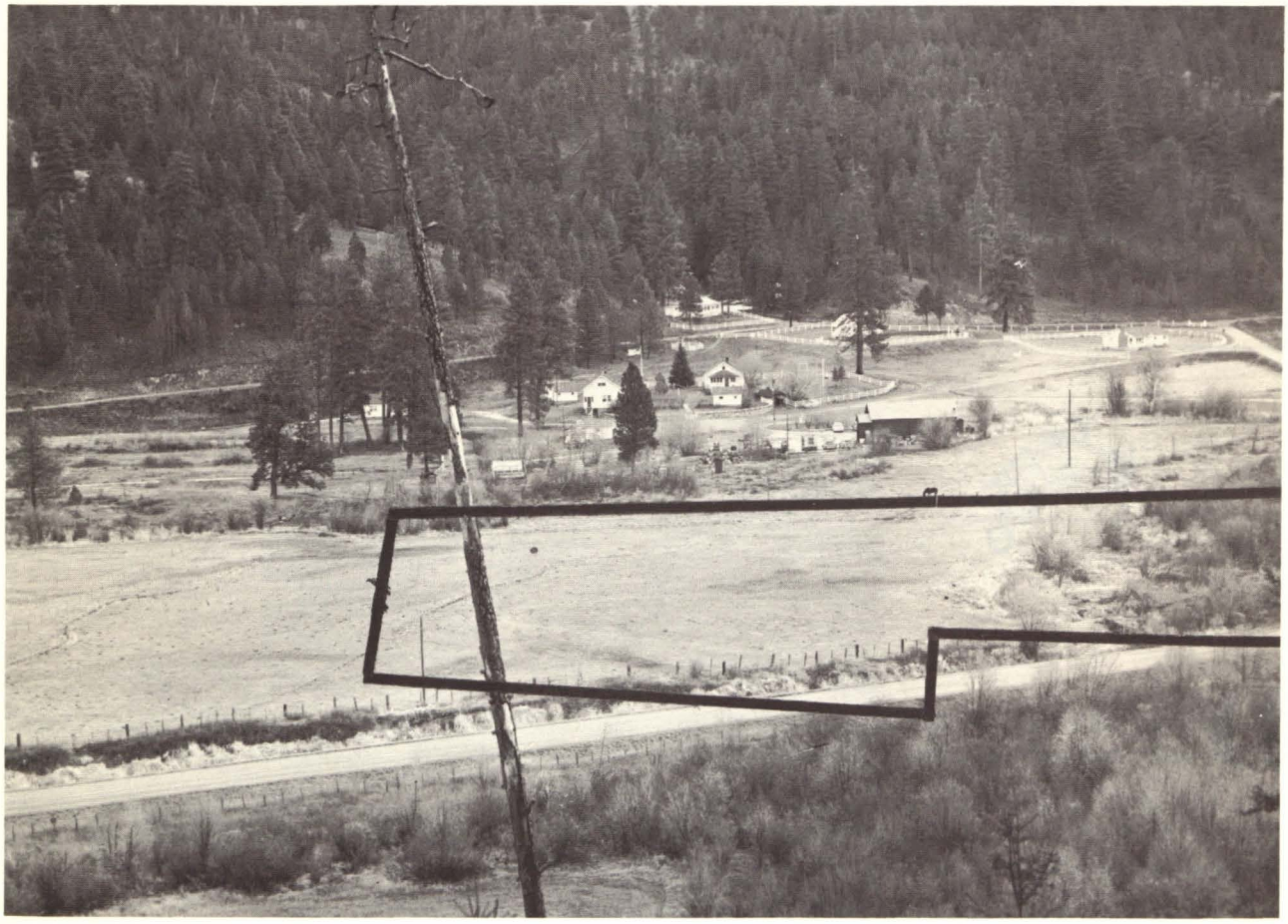


Deerlodge National Forest Supervisor Rolf B. Jorgensen (right) presents Regional Forester Neal M. Rahm a copy of the Forest's new land status record. Published in September of 1965, it is the first new land status record completed for the Region's National Forests.

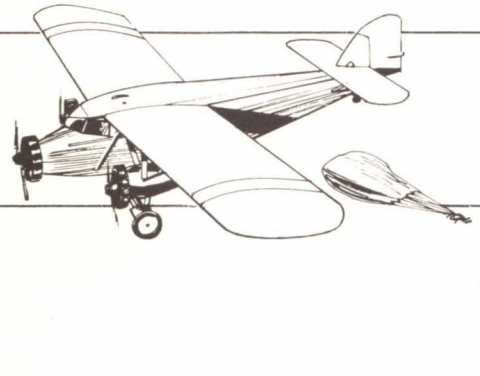
A new road in the Beaverhead National Forest, constructed across private land. Right-of-way for this road was acquired by negotiation and payment of the fair market value of the land.



Land between the Bitterroot National Forest's Sula Ranger Station and U. S. Highway No. 93 was needed for expansion and convenient access. The black line outlines part of the 6.25 acres of private land secured in exchange for 9.37 acres of National Forest land. Federal land exchange law requires the United States to receive land of at least equal value, based on appraisal. Acreages exchanged are seldom the same size.



Smokejumpers drop by parachute to a fire in a roadless area of the Nezperce National Forest.



Fire Control

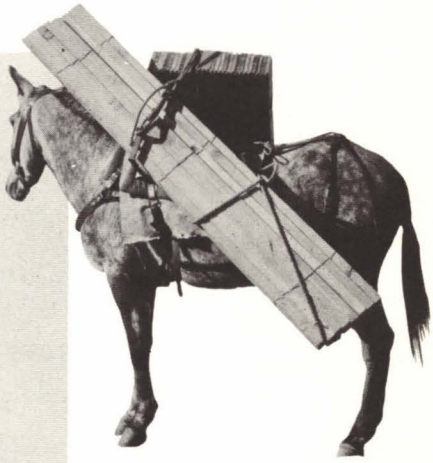
DELIVERY OF SMOKEJUMPERS to fires in undeveloped forest areas by airplane has materially reduced the time required to get suppression crews on the fireline.

The airborne firefighter program was started in the Northern Region of the Forest Service in July of 1940. Since that time 16,024 parachute jumps have been made to fires in the western Continental United States and Alaska by the Northern Region crews.

While 1965 was a light fire year, smokejumpers made 593 jumps to fires.

Helicopters are replacing mules in delivering lumber and other construction materials for lookout houses and towers in roadless, back-country areas. One helicopter delivers approximately the same amount of lumber to the construction site in two trips as nine head of mules can carry on a mountain trail.

Four new lookout structures were built in 1965 and three other units, started in 1964, were completed.



A helicopter delivers lookout construction materials to Scenery Mountain in the Kootenai National Forest.

The lookout is shown here during construction.

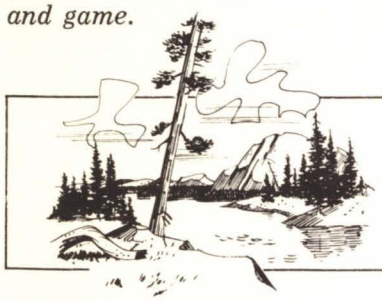
Disposing of 320 acres of logging debris and decadent timber to prepare this St. Joe National Forest area for reforestation. Fire was started near the center of the area to develop enough heat to establish a convection column of hot air. Then fires were set around the exterior boundary. Note the string of small fires in the background.

This is one method of prescribed burning that is used to clean up a forest area. The intense heat developed in the center will draw in fresh air from all sides of the area. Sparks and burning brands are drawn toward the center of the fire where they are carried high in the air and normally burn out before falling to the ground. This helps prevent live sparks being carried across the prepared firelines.

#504625

Careful planning and management permit simultaneous harvest of the same general area of National Forest land by two major industry uses — livestock and timber. The cutover area will also provide browse for wild game, thus reducing competition for food between cattle and game.

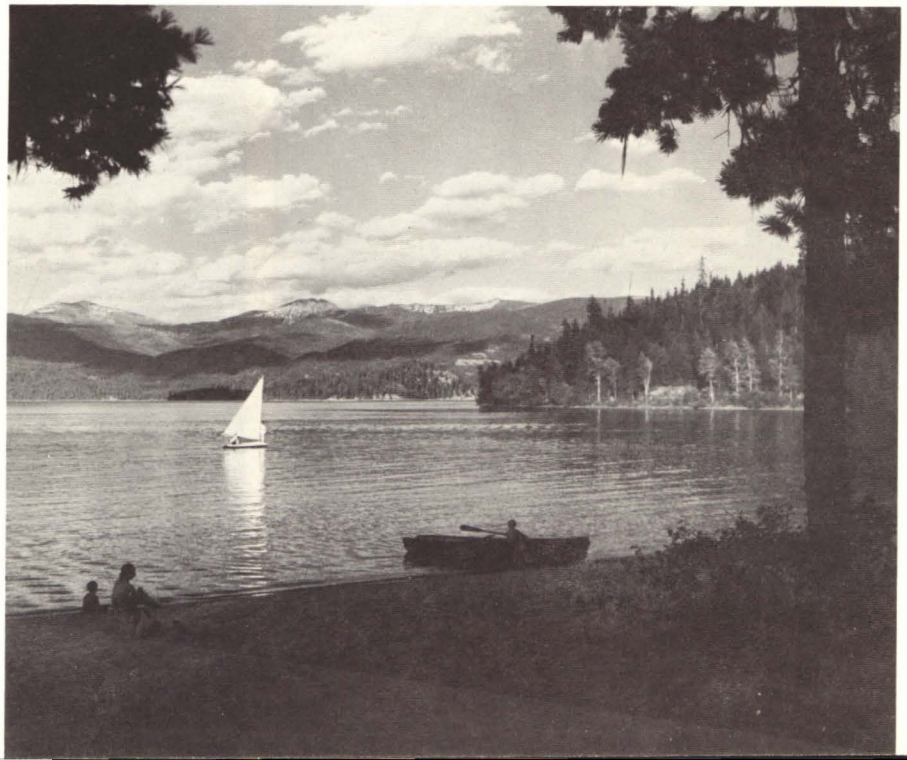
Hughes Meadows, Priest Lake District, Kaniksu National Forest.



Multiple Use, Soils & Watershed Management

Priest Lake, Priest Lake District, Kaniksu National Forest.

This beautiful lake with its forest setting provides water for downstream users plus a wonderful opportunity for fishing, water sports, and lakeshore camping for many thousands of people each year. Harvest of timber is managed to maintain the natural appearance of the lakeshore and surrounding mountains but will at the same time provide openings in the forest for better wildlife habitat as well as many thousands of feet of lumber for home building.



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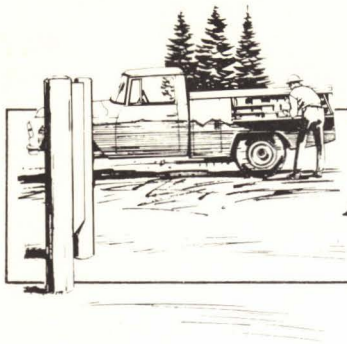


Equipment Development

MISSOULA EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT CENTER is part of a Service-wide program to furnish workers with modern, safe, efficient tools and equipment. The Forest Service's Northern Region headquarters provides administrative guidance and submits many projects to meet Regional equipment needs. This year projects underway at the Center included:

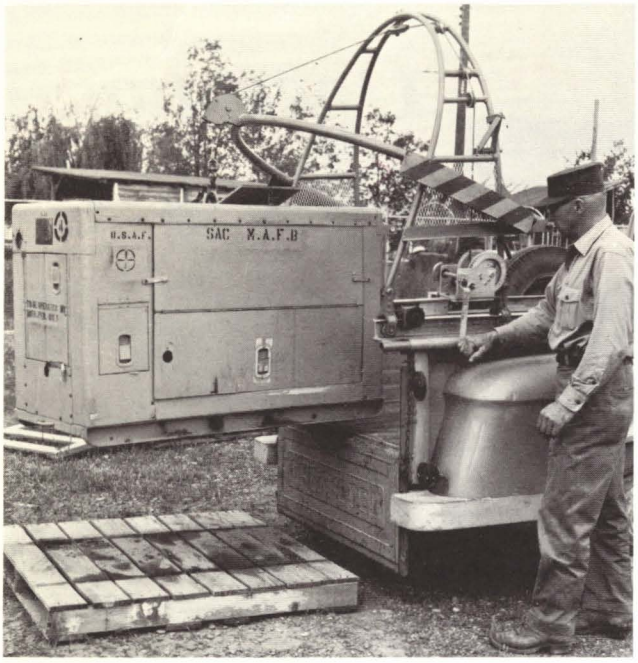
Equipment to speed National Forest trail construction while reducing the cost of construction and maintenance. A mobile sign shop to permit on-site maintenance and repair work. Accessories to increase the usefulness of small helicopters.

Equipment to increase tree production at nurseries. A fatigue level study to establish safe work schedules for aircraft pilots. Leg guards for chainsawyers. A packaged, portable fire camp for 50 men.

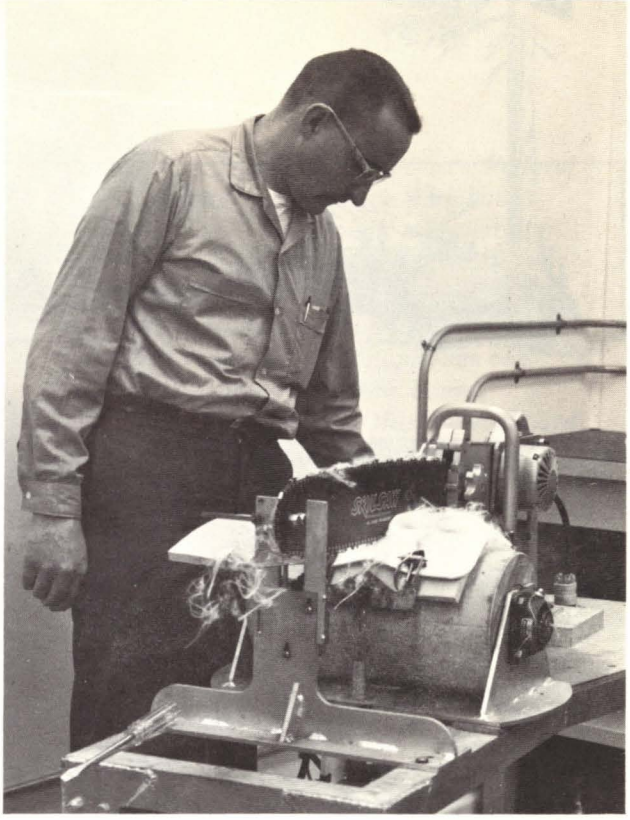
A pickup hoist to enable one man to load up to 800 pounds. High-energy rations for firefighters who work long hours on fire lines.

Testing a trail-building machine, Bitterroot National Forest.

Engineer testing a mobile sign shop.



This mechanical loader permits one man to load 800 pounds.

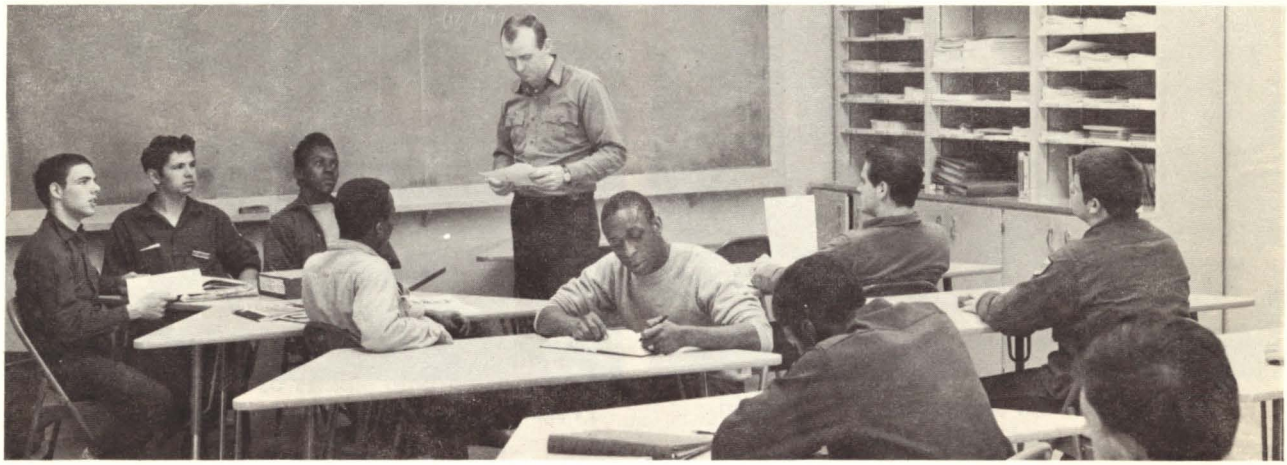


Testing protective leg pads for chainsawyers.

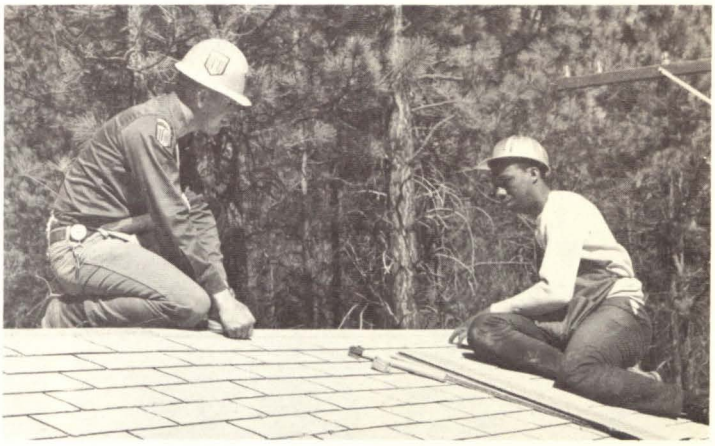
Mechanical cultivation of nursery seedlings. This was formerly done by hand.

A special release sling is used in transporting a pallet of equipment.

Operation



Basic, advanced, and remedial reading and arithmetic courses are taught at all Forest Service Job Corps Conservation Centers. This is an advanced reading class.

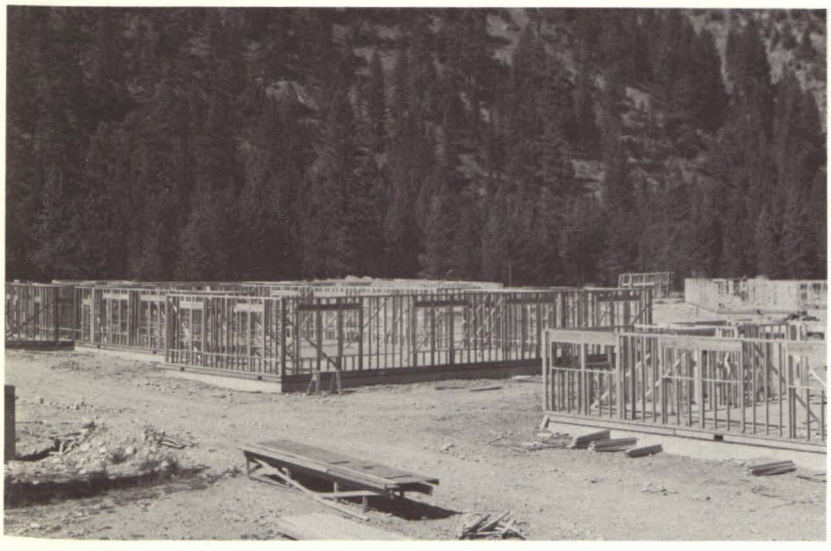


Some of the training for Job Corpsmen involves construction and maintenance work. This work supervisor (left) is showing a Corpsman how to complete the roofing on a building. Only projects not included in presently financed programs are authorized; work done by Corpsmen does not replace regular employment or contracts.

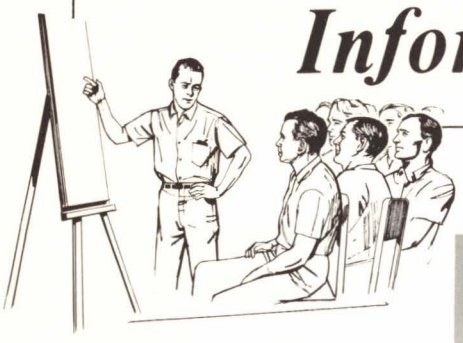
New automatic data processing equipment was installed in the regional headquarters this year. It is providing greater flexibility, capacity, and information storage potential. Modern ADP services are saving time and money while increasing accuracy in a wide variety of operations, ranging from routine fiscal and personnel data processing to timber management surveys and engineering planning.

Sixteen Missoula-area Federal agencies receive telephone service through the switchboard operated by the Forest Service in the Federal Building. In addition to serving 385 telephones connected into the board, operators on this switchboard handle approximately 100 incoming and toll calls each hour.

A region-wide management improvement review, involving more than 2,200 suggestions, will result in annual savings in excess of $1,000,000 in the Northern Region. Milton F. Phillip, chief of the Administrative Management Branch, accepts a special merit award for "outstanding cost reduction achievement" from President Johnson. Phillip accepted the award for the four-man team that conducted the Region's management improvement review.



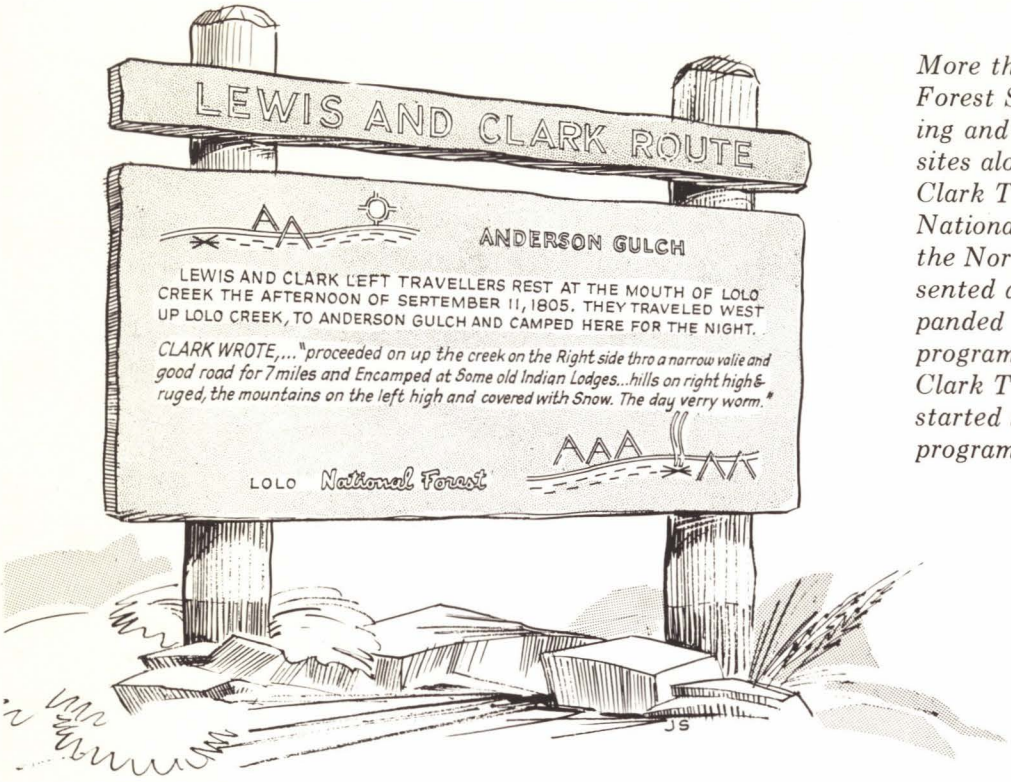
Sixty-six construction projects, involving more than $6,370,000, were awarded and administered by the Administrative Services Branch in 1965. This construction scene is at one of the Region's six Job Corps Conservation Centers.



Information and Education

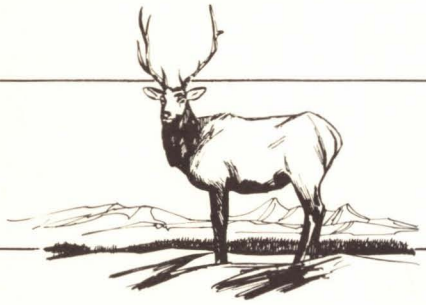
Conservation and training films from the Region's film library were seen by an estimated 184,266 people at 3,818 showings this year. Films are inspected by machine, cleaned and repaired in the Regional film library.

Ten thousand teenage girls from throughout the world attended the Girl Scout Senior Roundup at Farragut State Park in July. These Scouts are talking with a Forest Service forester on a day-long conservation tour through the Kaniksu National Forest in north Idaho. More than 15,000 Boy Scouts will attend the 1967 World Jamboree at the same site.


LEWIS AND CLARK ROUTE
ANDERSON GULCH
LEWIS AND CLARK LEFT TRAVELLERS REST AT THE MOUTH OF LOLO CREEK THE AFTERNOON OF SERTEMBER 11, 1805. THEY TRAVELED WEST UP LOLO CREEK, TO ANDERSON GULCH AND CAMPED HERE FOR THE NIGHT.
CLARK WROTE,... "proceeded on up the creek on the Right side thro a narrow valie and good road for 7 miles and Encamped at Some old Indian Lodges...hills on right high & ruged, the mountains on the left high and covered with Snow. The day verry worm."
LOLO National Forest
JS

More than 30 years ago, the Forest Service began marking and interpreting historic sites along the "Lewis and Clark Trail Through the National Forests." In 1965, the Northern Region presented a plan for an expanded interpretation program to the Lewis & Clark Trail Commission and started work on the new program.

Visitor information services were provided this year to more than 1,200,000 visitors along the Beartooth Highway, in the Madison River Canyon Geological Area, and at Priest Lake, the Missoula Visitor Center, and the Hungry Horse Dam Visitor Center. These school children are learning about forest resources after touring the Smokejumper facilities west of Missoula.

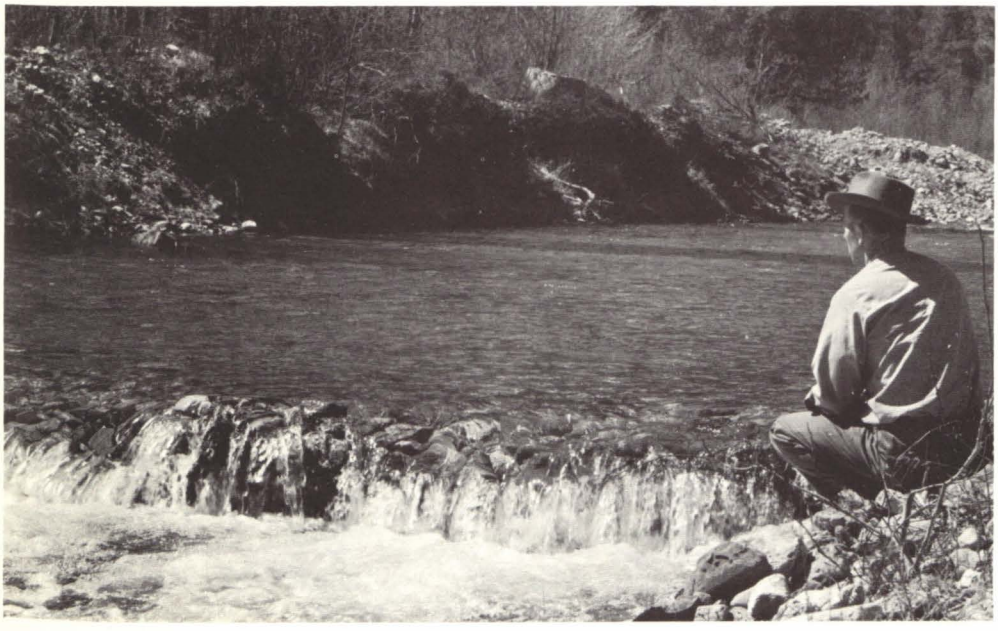


Range and Wildlife

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT in the National Forests builds habitat for continuing and abundant game and fish harvests. Sportsmen made more than 2½ million hunting and fishing visits to Northern Region Nationals Forests in 1965. They harvested approximately 95,000 big game animals. In addition to fish, upland game birds, big game animals, and waterfowl, other National Forest animals are of interest to the woods walker, naturalist and other outdoorsmen who enjoy observing animals in their native habitat.

Wildlife habitat studies in the National Forests are coordinated with state fish and game department biologists. These provide the foundation for sound wildlife management. Surveys of water, timber, recreation, and livestock are carefully correlated with wildlife studies. Human needs are an important part of these studies and surveys.

Controlled burning of logging slash improves the wildlife habitat. This scene is in the Kootenai National Forest.



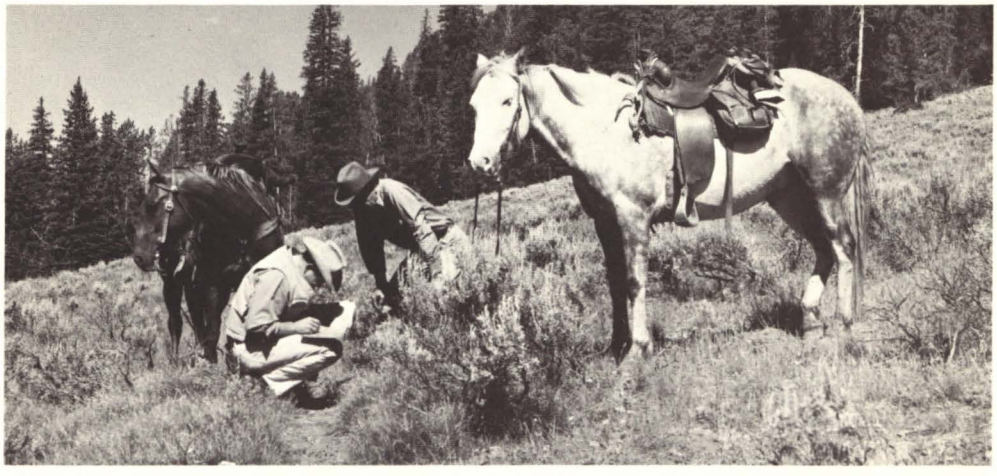
A small dam, on Dry Creek in the Lolo National Forest, improves the trout habitat by creating small quiet pools for the fish.

Grazing on National Forest ranges is a stabilizing keystone in the livestock industry of the Northern Region. Many ranches could not continue their operations without the rich forage cattle and sheep harvest from these public lands. Local communities benefit from this stabilizing effect. In some areas third generations of ranch families are grazing their stock in the National Forests. A total of 2,987 permittees grazed 216,459 cattle and 146,914 sheep under paid permits in 1965.

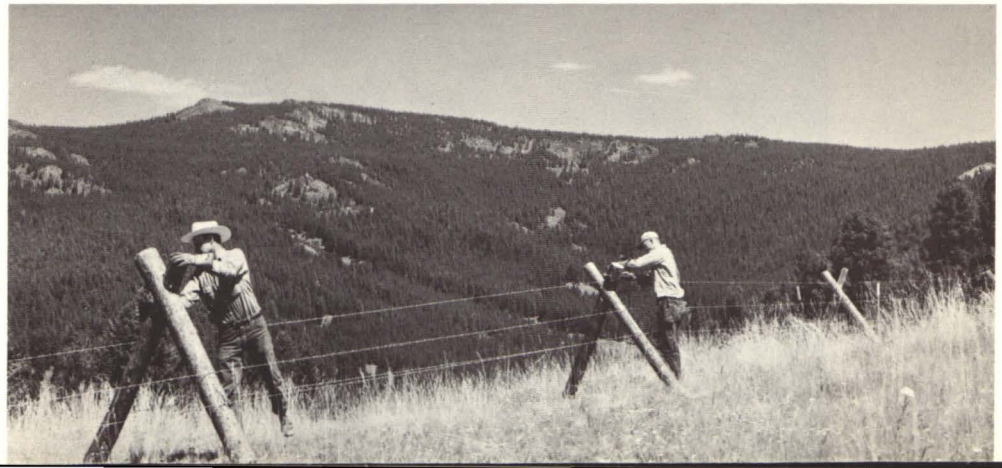
Clair Johnson herds some of her father's cattle in the Deerlodge National Forest. She represents the third generation of her family to graze cattle under a paid permit on a grazing allotment in the National Forest.

Range management involves more than meeting current grazing needs. As with all resource management activities, it requires building for tomorrow. To do this effectively, the Forest Service maps the range resources, plans the range use with local ranchers, develops fencing and dispersed watering, regulates the number of animals using the range, plans for rest-rotation use, checks the rate of range improvement and sprays to control undesirable plants such as sagebrush.

Planning with the rancher.

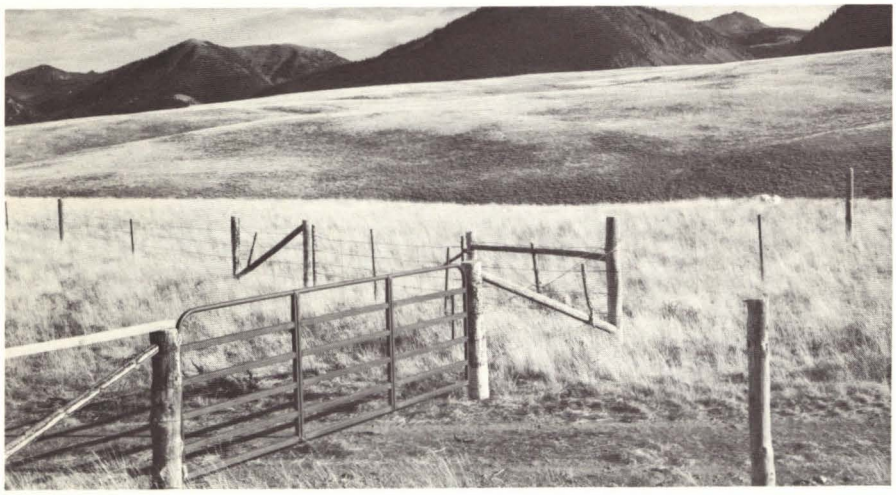


Mapping a sheep range in the Beaverhead National Forest.



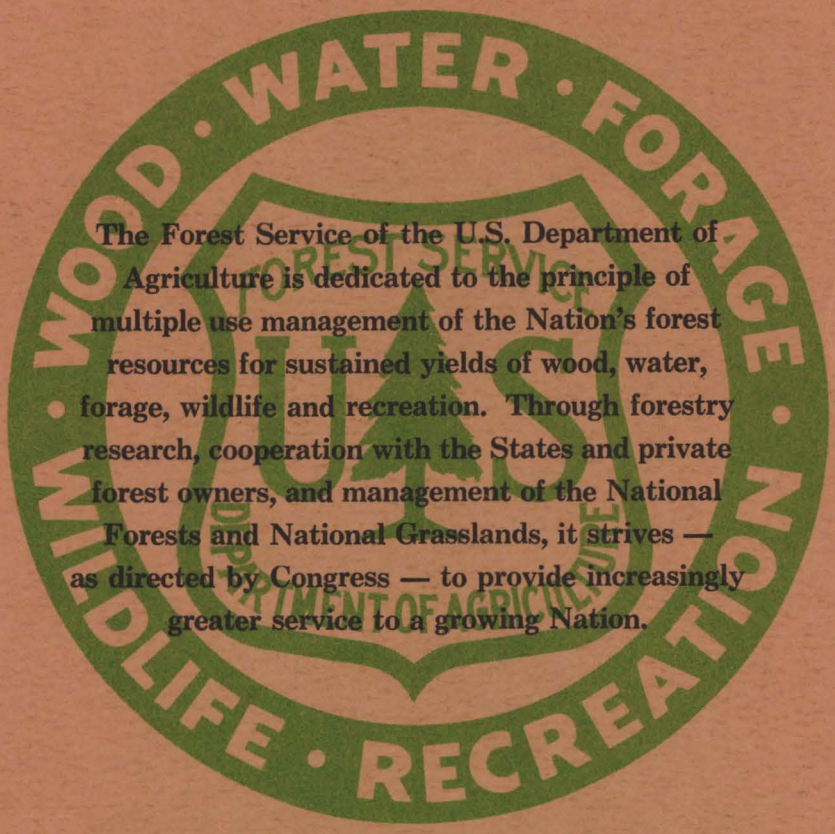
Fencing on the North Crow Creek range, Helena National Forest.

Counting cattle as they go on the Marshall Creek grazing allotment in the Deerlodge National Forest.



Pasture fences permit rest-rotation management of the range on the Cottonwood allotment in the Beaverhead National Forest.

Spraying to control sagebrush on the range, Fossil Creek area in the Beaverhead National Forest.



The Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives — as directed by Congress — to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.

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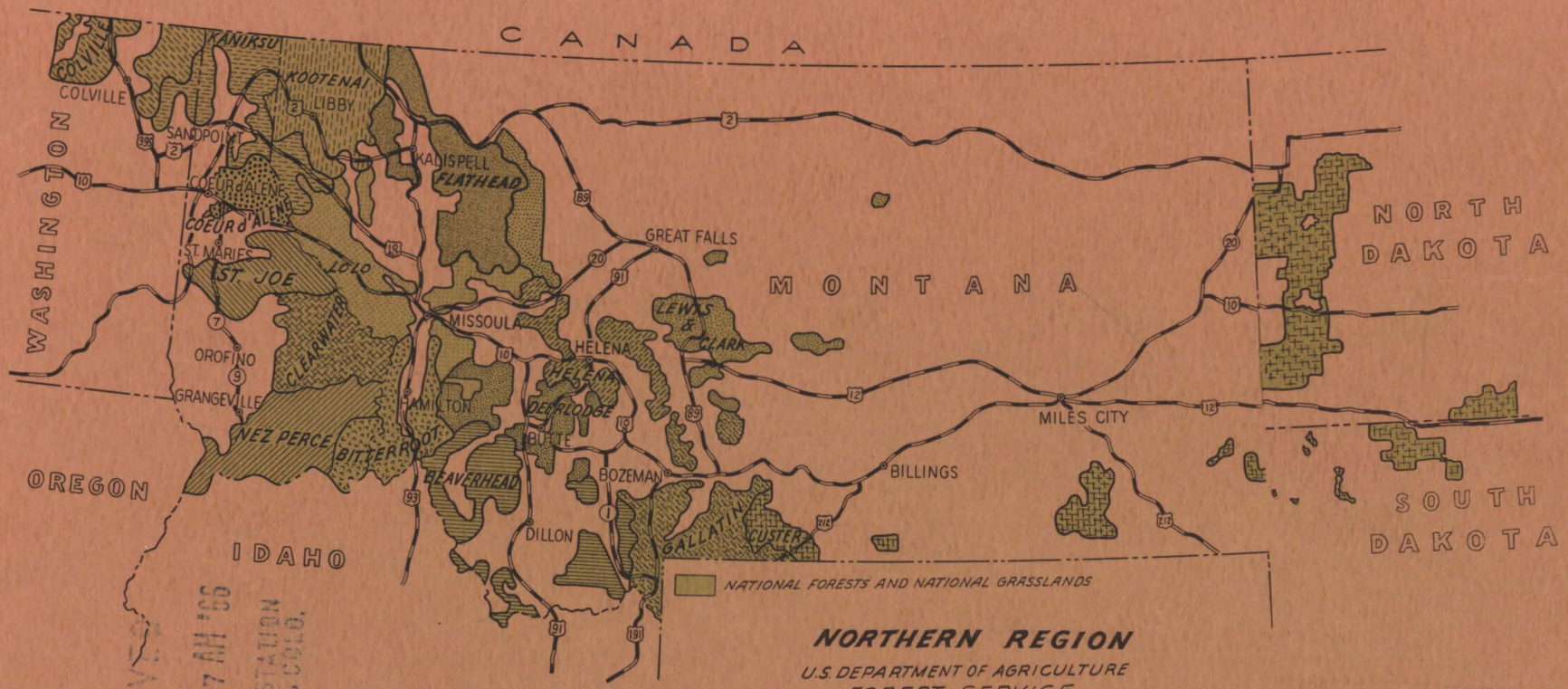

NORTHERN REGION

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